

# WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, July 17, 2002

<u>Set Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
side by side		result set	
<i>DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
L8	L7 not l3	12	L8
L7	claudin and @ad<19940930	12	L7
L6	L5 not l3	42	L6
L5	claudin	48	L5
L4	claundin and @ad<19940930	0	L4
L3	L2 and claudin	6	L3
L2	(blaschuk)[IN] OR (symonds)[IN] or (gour) [in]	245	L2
L1	(blaschuk)[IN] OR (symonds)[IN]	232	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Isolation and identification of multiple neu~~neuro~~tides  
of the allatostatin superfamily in the shore crab  
*Carcinus maenas*  
AUTHOR(S): Duve, Hanne; Johnsen, Anders H.; Maestro, Jose-Luis;  
Scott, Alan G.; Jaros, Peter P.; Thorpe, Alan  
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Biological Sciences, Queen Mary and  
Westfield College, University of London, London, E1  
4NS, UK  
SOURCE: European Journal of Biochemistry (1997), 250(3),  
727-734  
CODEN: EJBCAI; ISSN: 0014-2956

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:40:11 ON 17 JUL 2002)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:40:28 ON 17 JUL 2002

L1      229 S BLASCHUL O?/AU OR SYMONDS J?/AU OR GOUR B?/AU  
L2      5 S L1 AND CLAUDIN  
L3      5 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L4      634 S CLAUDIN  
L5      12 S L4 AND PD<19981103  
L6      4 DUP REM L5 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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NEWS 1 Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America  
NEWS 2 Jan 25 BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web  
NEWS 3 Jan 29 FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates  
NEWS 4 Feb 01 DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency  
NEWS 5 Feb 19 Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02  
NEWS 6 Mar 08 Gene Names now available in BIOSIS  
NEWS 7 Mar 22 TOXLIT no longer available  
NEWS 8 Mar 22 TRCTHERMO no longer available  
NEWS 9 Mar 28 US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/Cplus and USPATFULL  
NEWS 10 Mar 28 LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY  
NEWS 11 Apr 02 PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN. Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.  
NEWS 12 Apr 08 "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock  
NEWS 13 Apr 09 BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area  
NEWS 14 Apr 09 ZDB will be removed from STN  
NEWS 15 Apr 19 US Patent Applications available in IPICDDB, IFIPAT, and IPIUDB  
NEWS 16 Apr 22 Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS  
NEWS 17 Apr 22 BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER  
NEWS 18 Apr 22 Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available  
NEWS 19 Jun 03 New e-mail delivery for search results now available  
NEWS 20 Jun 10 MEDLINE Reload  
NEWS 21 Jun 10 PCTFULL has been reloaded  
NEWS 22 Jul 02 FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment

NEWS EXPRESS February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d,  
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),  
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002  
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:40:11 ON 17 JUL 2002

=> file medline caplus embase biosis  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL  
ENTRY SESSION  
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.21 0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:40:28 ON 17 JUL 2002

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:40:28 ON 17 JUL 2002  
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=> s blaschul O?:au or symonds J?:au or Gour B?:au  
L1 229 BLASCHUL O?:AU OR SYMONDS J?:AU OR GOUR B?:AU

=> s l1 and claudin  
L2 5 L1 AND CLAUDIN

=> dup rem l2  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2  
L3 5 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dis l3 1-5 ibib abs kwic

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001763034 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:298822  
TITLE: Cadherin cell adhesion recognition sequence-containing cyclic peptides and methods for modulating endothelial cell adhesion  
INVENTOR(S): Blaschuk, Orest W.; Gour, Barbara J.; Farookhi, Riaz; Ali, Ammar  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): McGill University, Can.  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 139 pp.  
CODEN: PIXKDD  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

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 WO 2001077146 A2 20011018 WO 2001-US11669 20010409  
 W: AB, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,  
 CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,  
 HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,  
 LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO,  
 RU, SD, SB, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,  
 VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM  
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,  
 DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,  
 BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-544782 A 20000407

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:298822

AB Cyclic peptides comprising a cadherin cell adhesion recognition sequence HAV, and compns. comprising such cyclic peptides, are provided. Methods for using such peptides for modulating cadherin-mediated endothelial cell adhesion in a variety of contexts are also provided.  
 IN Blaschuk, Orest W.; Gour, Barbara J.; Farookhi, Riaz; Ali, Ammar  
 IT Proteins, specific or class  
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
 (claudins; cadherin cell adhesion recognition sequence-contg.  
 cyclic peptides and methods for modulating endothelial cell adhesion)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:314825 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:343357  
 TITLE: Peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers  
 INVENTOR(S): Blaschuck, Orest W.; Symonds, James Matthew;  
 Gour, Barbara J.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Adherex Technologies Inc., Can.  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 121 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXKD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000026360	A1	20000511	WO 1999-CA1029	19991103
W: AB, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	EP 1127119	A1 20010829 EP 1999-953468 19991103		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-185908 A 19981103  
 US 1999-282029 A 19990330  
 WO 1999-CA1029 W 19991103

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:343357

AB Peptides derived from the extracellular domains of claudins that can be used to increase or inhibit claudin-mediated cell adhesion in a variety of in vivo and in vitro contexts are provided. Within certain embodiments, the modulating agents may be used to increase blood/brain barrier permeability. The modulating agents comprise at least one claudin cell adhesion recognition sequence or an antibody or fragment thereof that specifically binds the claudin cell adhesion recognition sequence. Modulating agents may addnl. comprise one or more cell adhesion recognition sequences recognized by other adhesion mols. Such modulating agents may, but need not, be linked to a targeting agent, drug and/or support material. Representative peptides were found to alter the morphol. and growth habit of NRK cells in culture and to alter the elec. properties of monolayers of MDCK cells.  
 REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers  
 IN Blaschuck, Orest W.; Symonds, James Matthew; Gour, Barbara J.

AB Peptides derived from the extracellular domains of claudins that can be used to increase or inhibit claudin-mediated cell adhesion in a variety of in vivo and in vitro contexts are provided. Within certain embodiments, the modulating agents may be used to increase blood/brain barrier permeability. The modulating agents comprise at least one claudin cell adhesion recognition sequence or an antibody or fragment thereof that specifically binds the claudin cell adhesion recognition sequence. Modulating agents may addnl. comprise one or more cell adhesion recognition sequences recognized by other adhesion mols. Such modulating agents may, but need not, be linked to a targeting agent, drug and/or support material. Representative peptides were found to alter the morphol. and growth habit of NRK cells in culture and to alter the elec. properties of monolayers of MDCK cells.

ST claudin peptide cell permeability modulator

IT Cell adhesion molecules

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (JAM (junctional adhesion mols.), antibodies to, conjugates with  
 claudin-derived peptides; peptides derived from  
 claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability  
 barriers)

IT Cell adhesion molecules

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (N-CAM, antibodies to, conjugates with claudin-derived  
 peptides; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of  
 cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

IT Cell adhesion molecules

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (PECAM-1, antibodies to, conjugates with claudin-derived  
 peptides; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of  
 cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

IT Cell adhesion molecules

Fibronectins

Integrins

Laminins

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(antibodies to, conjugates with claudin-derived peptides; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

IT Peptides, biological studies  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (cell permeability-modulating; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

IT Drugs  
 (conjugated with claudin-derived peptides; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

IT Peptides, biological studies  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (cyclic, cell permeability-modulating; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

IT Proteins, specific or class  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (extracellular matrix-assoc., antibodies to, conjugates with claudin-derived peptides; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

IT Bioreactors  
 Membranes, nonbiological  
 Microparticles  
 Ultrathin films  
 (immobilization of claudin-derived peptides on; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

IT Plastics, biological studies  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (immobilization of claudin-derived peptides on; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

IT Proteins, specific or class  
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
 (membrane, integral, claudins; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

IT Cell adhesion molecules  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (occludins, antibodies to, conjugates with claudin-derived peptides; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

IT Immobilization, biochemical  
 (of claudin-derived peptides; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

IT Drug delivery systems  
 (peptides altering permeability for use with; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

IT Blood-brain barrier  
 Cell adhesion  
 (peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

IT Blood vessel  
 Blood vessel  
 (permeability, modulation of; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

IT Biological transport  
 (permeation, vascular, modulation of; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

IT Medical goods  
 (sutures, immobilization of claudin-derived peptides on; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

IT Cell junction  
 (tight junction, claudin peptides modulating formation of; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

IT Antibodies  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (to cell adhesion mols., conjugates with claudin-derived peptides; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

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	267423-22-3D, circularized	267423-23-4	267423-23-4D, circularized		
	267423-24-5	267423-24-5D, circularized	267423-25-6	267423-25-6D,	
	circularized	267423-26-7	267423-26-7D, circularized	267423-27-8	
	267423-27-8D, circularized	267423-28-9	267423-28-9D, circularized		
	267423-29-0	267423-29-0D, circularized	267423-30-3	267423-30-3D,	
	circularized	267423-31-4	267423-31-4D, circularized	267423-32-5	
	267423-32-5D, circularized	267423-33-6	267423-33-6D, circularized		
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	267423-37-0D, circularized	267423-38-1	267423-38-1D, circularized		
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	267423-42-7D, circularized	267423-43-8	267423-43-8D, circularized		
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	267423-75-6	267423-77-8	267423-78-9	267423-80-3	267423-82-5
	267423-84-7	267423-86-9	267423-87-0	267423-88-1	267423-89-2
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267424-55-5D	circularized	267424-56-6	267424-57-7	267424-58-8
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267424-69-1	267424-70-4	267424-71-5	267424-72-6	267424-73-7
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267424-79-3	267424-80-6	267424-81-7	267424-82-8	267424-83-9
267424-84-0	267424-85-1	267424-86-2	267424-87-3	267424-88-4
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267424-99-7	267425-00-3	267425-01-4	267425-02-5	267425-03-6
267425-04-7	267425-05-8	267425-06-9	267425-07-0	267425-08-1
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267425-29-6	267425-30-9	267425-31-0	267425-32-1	267425-33-2

PL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological substance)

RL: BAC (biological activity or effector, except adverse); BS  
study, unclassified; PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use)  
(Biological study); USES (Uses)

(claudin-derived peptide; peptides derived from  
claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability  
barriers)

	ballistic	IT	267425-35-4	267425-36-5	267425-37-6	267425-38-7	267425-39-8
267425-40-1		267425-41-2	267425-42-3	267425-43-4	267425-44-5	267425-44-5	267425-44-5
267425-45-6		267425-45-6D	circularized	267425-46-7	267425-46-7D	267425-46-7D	267425-46-7D
circularized		267425-47-8	267425-47-8D	267425-48-0	circularized	267425-48-9	267425-48-9
267425-48-9D		267425-49-0	267425-49-0	267425-49-08	circularized	267425-49-08	267425-49-08
267425-51-4		267425-51-4D	circularized	267425-53-6	267425-53-6D	267425-53-6D	267425-53-6D
circularized		267425-55-8	267425-55-8D	circularized	267425-57-0	267425-57-0	267425-57-0
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267425-89-8		267425-91-2	267425-93-4	267425-96-7	267425-98-9	267425-98-9	267425-98-9
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circularized		267426-26-6	267426-26-6D	267426-29-9	267426-30-2	267426-31-3	267426-31-3
267426-27-7D		circularized	267426-29-9	267426-30-2	267426-31-3	267426-31-3	267426-31-3
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267426-37-9		267426-38-0	267426-39-1	267426-40-4	267426-41-5	267426-41-5	267426-41-5
267426-42-6		267426-43-7	267426-44-8	267426-45-9	267426-46-0	267426-46-0	267426-46-0
267426-47-1		267426-48-2	267426-49-3	267426-50-6	267426-51-7	267426-51-7	267426-51-7
267426-52-8		267426-53-9	267426-54-0	267426-55-1	267426-56-2	267426-56-2	267426-56-2
267426-57-3		267426-58-4	267426-59-5	267426-60-8	267426-60-8D	267426-60-8D	267426-60-8D
circularized		267426-61-9	267426-61-9D	circularized	267426-62-0	267426-62-0	267426-62-0
267426-62-0D		circularized	267426-63-1	267426-63-1D	circularized	267426-65-3D	267426-65-3D
267426-64-2		267426-64-2D	circularized	267426-65-3	267426-65-3D	267426-65-3D	267426-65-3D
circularized		267426-66-4	267426-66-4D	circularized	267426-66-4D	267426-67-5	267426-67-5
267426-67-5D		circularized	267426-68-6	267426-69-7	267426-70-0	267426-70-0	267426-70-0
267426-71-1		267426-72-2	267426-73-3	267426-74-4	267426-75-5	267426-75-5	267426-75-5
267426-76-6		267426-77-7	267426-78-8	267426-79-9	267426-80-2	267426-80-2	267426-80-2
267426-81-3		267426-82-4	267426-83-5	267426-84-6	267426-85-7	267426-85-7	267426-85-7
267426-86-8		267426-87-9	267426-88-0	267426-89-1	267426-90-4	267426-90-4	267426-90-4
267426-91-5		267426-92-6	267426-93-7	267426-94-8	267426-95-9	267426-95-9	267426-95-9
267426-96-0		267426-97-1	267426-98-2	267426-99-3	267427-00-9	267427-00-9	267427-00-9
267427-01-0		267427-02-1	267427-03-2	267427-04-3	267427-05-4	267427-05-4	267427-05-4
267427-06-5		267427-07-6	267427-08-7	267427-09-8	267427-10-1	267427-10-1	267427-10-1
267427-11-2		267427-12-3	267427-13-4	267427-13-4D	circularized	267427-15-6D	267427-15-6D
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267427-25-8		267427-26-9	267427-27-0	267427-28-1	267427-29-2	267427-29-2	267427-29-2
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circularized		267427-37-2	267427-37-2D	circularized	267427-38-3	267427-38-3	267427-38-3
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267427-49-6		267427-50-9	267427-51-0	267427-52-1	267427-53-2	267427-53-2	267427-53-2
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267427-59-8		267427-60-1	267427-61-2	267427-62-3	267427-63-4	267427-63-4	267427-63-4
267427-64-5		267427-65-6	267427-66-7	267427-67-8	267427-68-9	267427-68-9	267427-68-9
267427-69-0		267427-70-3	267427-71-4				

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(biological study); US5 (uses);  
(claudin-derived peptide; peptides derived from  
claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability  
barriers);  
267427-22-5, 267427-22-6, 267542-49-9

IT 267427-72-5 267427-73-6 267642-49-9  
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(claudin-derived peptide; peptides derived from  
claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability

IT 52-67-5D, Penicillamine, conjugates with claudin-derived peptides 73-22-3D, L-Tryptophan, conjugates with claudin-derived peptides, biological studies 107-96-0D, .beta.-Mercaptopropionic acid, conjugates with claudin-derived peptides 108-98-5D, Mercaptobenzene, conjugates with claudin-derived peptides 137-07-5D, 2-Mercaptoaniline, conjugates with claudin-derived peptides 108330-39-8D, .beta., .beta.-Pentamethylene-.beta.-mercaptopropionic acid, conjugates with claudin-derived peptides 255052-59-6D, .beta., .beta.-Tetramethylene cysteine, conjugates with claudin-derived peptides 255052-60-9D, .beta., .beta.-Pentamethylene cysteine, conjugates with claudin-derived peptides 255052-61-0D, 2-Mercaptoproline, conjugates with claudin-derived peptides 267642-48-8D, conjugates with claudin-derived peptides  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)  
IT 269058-21-1  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(unclaimed protein sequence; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)  
IT 268540-86-9 268540-87-0 268540-89-2 268540-90-5 268540-91-6  
268540-92-7 268540-93-8 268540-94-9 268540-95-0 268540-97-2  
268541-01-1 268541-07-7  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(unclaimed sequence; peptides derived from claudins for modulation of cell adhesion and permeability barriers)

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-53712 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132-106963  
TITLE: Compounds and methods for modulating cadherin-mediated functions  
INVENTOR(S): Doherty, Patrick; Blaschuk, Orest W.; Gour, Barbara J.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Adherex Technologies, Inc., Can.  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 144 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000002917	A2	20000120	WO 1999-CA627	19990712
WO 2000002917	A3	20000504		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	B1 20010821	US 1998-113977	19980710
AU 9945964	A1	20000201	AU 1999-45964	19990712
EP 1097168	A2	20010509	EP 1999-928963	19990712
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002520010	T2	20020709	JP 2000-559146	19990712
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-113977	A 19980710
			WO 1999-CA627	W 19990712

AB Modulating agents and methods for enhancing or inhibiting cadherin-mediated functions are provided. The modulating agents comprise at least an HAV binding motif, an analog or peptidomimetic thereof, or an antibody or fragment thereof that specifically binds to such a motif. Modulating agents may addnl. comprise one or more cell adhesion recognition sequences recognized by cadherins and/or other adhesion mols. Such modulating agents may, but need not, be linked to a targeting agent, drug and/or support material.  
IN Doherty, Patrick; Blaschuk, Orest W.; Gour, Barbara J.  
IT Cell adhesion molecules  
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
(claudins; compd. comprising HAV binding motif for modulating cadherin-mediated functions)

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-723064 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132-18774  
TITLE: Peptide analogs of the cell adhesion regions of non-classical cadherins for use in the treatment of cancer  
INVENTOR(S): Blaschuk, Orest W.; Gour, Barbara J.; Byers, Stephen  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Adherex Technologies, Inc., Can.  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 253 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9957149	A2	19991111	WO 1999-CA363	19990505
WO 9957149	A3	20000302		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	B1 20020319	US 1998-187859	19981106
CA 2327530	AA	19991111	CA 1999-2327530	19990505
AU 9935907	A1	19991123	AU 1999-35907	19990505
EP 1075494	A2	20010214	EP 1999-917706	19990505
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002513804	T2	20020514	JP 2000-547117	19990505
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-73040	A 19980505
			US 1998-187859	A 19981106
			US 1999-234395	A 19990120
			US 1999-264516	A 19990308
			WO 1999-CA363	W 19990505

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:18774  
AB Peptides that can be used to control cell adhesion, invasion and metastasis that are analogs of the cell adhesion regions (CAR) of non-classical cadherins are described. These peptides are at least 50% identical to a nonclassical cadherin CAR sequence or they may be peptidomimetics. Peptidomimetics may also be used, as may antibodies recognizing the CAR sequences. Genes encoding peptides contg. CAR

sequence analogs may also be used. Methods of using such modulating agents for modulating nonclassical cadherin-mediated cell adhesion in a variety of contexts are also provided.

IN Blaschuk, Orest W.; Gour, Barbara J.; Byers, Stephen  
IT Proteins, specific or class  
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(membrane, integral, claudins, modulation of function of; peptide analogs of cell adhesion regions of non-classical cadherins for use in treatment of cancer)

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:454259 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:97621  
TITLE: Compounds and methods for modulating occludin-related tissue permeability  
INVENTOR(S): Blaschuk, Orest W.; Gour, Barbara J.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Adherex Technologies, Can.  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 138 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9935166	A1	19990715	WO 1998-CA1208	19981230
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	US 6248864	B1	20010619 US 1997-1511 19971231
US 9918665	A1	19990726	AU 1999-18665	19981230
EP 1042365	A1	20001011	EP 1998-963311	19981230
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI	JP 2002509073	T2	JP 2000-527561	19981230
US 6310177	B1	20011030	US 2000-510616	20000222
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-1511 A 19971231	WO 1998-CA1208	W	19981230	

AB Methods for using modulating agents to enhance or inhibit occludin-mediated cell adhesion in a variety of in vivo and in vitro contexts are provided. Within certain embodiments, the modulating agents may be used to increase vasopermeability. The modulating agents comprise at least one occludin cell adhesion recognition sequence or an antibody or fragment thereof that specifically binds the occludin cell adhesion recognition sequence. Modulating agents may addnl. comprise one or more cell adhesion recognition sequences recognized by other adhesion mols. Such modulating agents may, but need not, be linked to a targeting agent, drug and/or support material.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IN Blaschuk, Orest W.; Gour, Barbara J.  
IT Proteins, specific or class  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(claudins; compds. and methods for modulating  
occludin-related cell adhesion and tissue permeability)

```
=> s claudin
L4      634 CLAUDIN

=> s 14 and pd<19981103
'19981103' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
3 FILES SEARCHED...
L5      12 L4 AND PD<19981103

=> dup rem 15
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6      4 DUP REM L5 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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=> dis 16 1-4 ibib abs kwic

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS          DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:451081 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:185660
TITLE: Claudin-1 and -2: novel integral membrane proteins localizing at tight junctions with no sequence similarity to occludin
AUTHOR(S): Furuse, Mikio; Fujita, Kohji; Hiiragi, Takashi; Fujimoto, Kazushi; Tsukita, Shoichiro
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cell Biology, Kyoto University, Kyoto, 606, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Cell Biology (1998), 141(7), 1539-1550
CODEN: JCLBA3; ISSN: 0021-9525
PUBLISHER: Rockefeller University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
```

AB Occludin is the only known integral membrane protein localizing at tight junctions (TJ), but recent targeted disruption anal. of the occludin gene indicated the existence of as yet unidentified integral membrane proteins in TJ. The authors therefore re-examined the isolated junction fraction from chicken liver, from which occludin was first identified. Among numerous components of this fraction, only a broad silver-stained band .apprx.22 kDa was detected with the occludin band through 4 M guanidine-HCl extn. as well as sonication followed by stepwise sucrose d. gradient centrifugation. Two distinct peptide sequences were obtained from the lower and upper halves of the broad band, and similarity searches of databases allowed us to isolate two full-length cDNAs encoding related mouse 22 kDa proteins consisting of 211 and 230 amino acids, resp. Hydrophilicity anal. suggested that both bore four transmembrane domains, although they did not show any sequence similarity to occludin. Immunofluorescence and immunoelectron microscopy revealed that both proteins tagged with FLAG or GFP were targeted to and incorporated into the TJ strand itself. The authors designated them as "claudin"

-1" and "claudin-2", resp. Although the precise structure/function relationship of the claudins to TJ still remains elusive, these findings indicated that multiple integral membrane proteins with four putative transmembrane domains, occludin and claudins, constitute TJ strands.

**TI** Claudin-1 and -2: novel integral membrane proteins localizing at tight junctions with no sequence similarity to occludin  
**SO** Journal of Cell Biology (1998), 141(7), 1539-1550  
**CODEN**: JCLBAJ; **ISSN**: 0021-9525

**AB** Occludin is the only known integral membrane protein localizing at tight junctions (TJ), but recent targeted disruption anal. of the occludin gene indicated the existence of as yet unidentified integral membrane proteins in TJ. The authors therefore re-exam. the isolated junction fraction from chicken liver, from which occludin was first identified. Among numerous components of this fraction, only a broad silver-stained band .apprx.22 kDa was detected with the occludin band through 4 M guanidine-HCl extn. as well as sonication followed by stepwise sucrose d. gradient centrifugation. Two distinct peptide sequences were obtained from the lower and upper halves of the broad band, and similarity searches of databases allowed us to isolate two full-length cDNAs encoding related mouse 22 kDa proteins consisting of 211 and 230 amino acids, resp. Hydrophobicity anal. suggested that both bore four transmembrane domains, although they did not show any sequence similarity to occludin. Immunofluorescence and immunolectron microscopy revealed that both proteins tagged with FLAG or GFP were targeted to and incorporated into the TJ strand itself. The authors designated them as "claudin-1" and "claudin-2", resp. Although the precise structure/function relationship of the claudins to TJ still remains elusive, these findings indicated that multiple integral membrane proteins with four putative transmembrane domains, occludin and claudins, constitute TJ strands.

**ST** tight junction protein claudin; mouse cDNA sequence  
**claudin 1 2**

**IT** Cadherins  
**RL**: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (B-, subcellular localization of claudins and other tight junction-assocd. proteins; claudin-1 and -2, novel integral membrane proteins localizing at tight junctions with no sequence similarity to occludin)

**IT** Mouse (*Mus musculus*)  
**Protein sequences**  
**cDNA sequences**  
 (cDNA sequences of mouse claudins; claudin-1 and -2, novel integral membrane proteins localizing at tight junctions with no sequence similarity to occludin)

**IT** Proteins, specific or class  
**RL**: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (claudin-2; claudin-1 and -2, novel integral membrane proteins localizing at tight junctions with no sequence similarity to occludin)

**IT** Proteins, specific or class  
**RL**: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (subcellular localization of claudins and other tight junction-assocd. proteins; claudin-1 and -2, novel integral membrane proteins localizing at tight junctions with no sequence similarity to occludin)

**IT** Cell junction  
 (tight junction; claudin-1 and -2, novel integral membrane proteins localizing at tight junctions with no sequence similarity to occludin)

**IT** mRNA  
**RL**: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (tissue distribution of claudin mRNA's in mouse; claudin-1 and -2, novel integral membrane proteins localizing at tight junctions with no sequence similarity to occludin)

**IT** Protein motifs  
 (transmembrane domains; claudin-1 and -2, novel integral membrane proteins localizing at tight junctions with no sequence similarity to occludin)

**IT** 211751-95-0 211751-97-2  
**RL**: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (amino acid sequence; claudin-1 and -2, novel integral membrane proteins localizing at tight junctions with no sequence similarity to occludin)

**IT** 211169-18-5, GenBank AF072127 211169-19-6, GenBank AF072128  
**RL**: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (nucleotide sequence; claudin-1 and -2, novel integral membrane proteins localizing at tight junctions with no sequence similarity to occludin)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2  
**ACCESSION NUMBER:** 1998:730262 CAPLUS  
**DOCUMENT NUMBER:** 130:77522  
**TITLE:** Overcoming barriers in the study of tight junction functions: from occludin to claudin  
**AUTHOR(S):** Tsukita, Shoichiro; Furuse, Mikio  
**CORPORATE SOURCE:** Department of Cell Biology, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University, Kyoto, 606, Japan  
**SOURCE:** Genes to Cells (1998), 3(9), 569-573  
**CODEN:** GECEFL; **ISSN**: 1356-9597  
**PUBLISHER:** Blackwell Science Ltd.  
**DOCUMENT TYPE:** Journal; General Review  
**LANGUAGE:** English

**AB** A review with 40 refs. Tight junctions (TJs) are essential structures for the physiol. functions of epithelial and endothelial cells and have been suggested to have both barrier and fence functions. Tight junctions create a primary barrier to the diffusion of solutes through the paracellular pathway and also function as a fence between apical and basolateral membrane domains, to create and maintain cell polarity of epithelial and endothelial cells. Several peripheral membrane proteins have been shown to be concd. at the cytoplasmic surface of TJs. However, TJ-specific integral membrane proteins had not been identified until recently, and the lack of information concerning TJ-specific integral membrane proteins has hampered a more direct assessment of the function of TJs at the mol. level. Here, we present an overview of current progress in the identification of TJ-specific integral membrane proteins.

REFERENCE COUNT: 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Overcoming barriers in the study of tight junction functions: from occludin to claudin  
SO Genes to Cells (1998), 3(9), 569-573  
CODEN: GECEFL; ISSN: 1356-9597  
ST tight junction occludin claudin review  
IT Proteins, specific or class  
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
(claudin; role of occludin and claudin in tight junction functions)

IT Blood vessel  
(endothelium, tight junctions in; role of occludin and claudin in tight junction functions)

IT Proteins, specific or class  
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
(occludin; role of occludin and claudin in tight junction functions)

IT Cell junction  
(tight junction; role of occludin and claudin in tight junction functions)

IT Biological transport  
(tight junctions in relation to; role of occludin and claudin in tight junction functions)

IT Epithelium  
(tight junctions in; role of occludin and claudin in tight junction functions)

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 3  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-679368 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:36046  
TITLE: A single gene product, claudin-1 or -2, reconstitutes tight junction strands and recruits occludin in fibroblasts  
AUTHOR(S): Furuse, Mikio; Sasaki, Hiroyuki; Fujimoto, Kazushi; Tsukita, Shoichiro  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cell Biology, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University, Kyoto, 606, Japan  
SOURCE: Journal of Cell Biology (1998), 143(2), 391-401  
CODEN: JCLBA3; ISSN: 0021-9525  
PUBLISHER: Rockefeller University Press  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Three integral membrane proteins, claudin-1, -2, and occludin, are known to be components of tight junction (TJ) strands. To examine their ability to form TJ strands, their cDNAs were introduced into mouse L fibroblasts lacking TJs. Immunofluorescence microscopy revealed that both FLAG-tagged claudin-1 and -2 were highly concd. at cell contact sites as planes through a homophilic interaction. In freeze-fracture replicas of these contact sites, well-developed networks of strands were identified that were similar to TJ strand networks *in situ* and were specifically labeled with anti-FLAG mAb. In glutaraldehyde-fixed samples, claudin-1-induced strands were largely assoc'd. with the protoplasmic (P) face as mostly continuous structures, whereas claudin-2-induced strands were discontinuous at the P face with complementary grooves at the extracellular (E) face which were occupied by chains of particles. Although occludin was also concd. at cell contact sites as dots through its homophilic interaction, freeze-fracture replicas identified only a small no. of short strands that were labeled with anti-occludin mAb. However, when occludin was cotransfected with claudin-1, it was concd. at cell contact sites as planes to be incorporated into well-developed claudin-1-based strands. These findings suggested that claudin-1 and -2 are mainly responsible for TJ strand formation and that occludin is an accessory protein in some function of TJ strands.

REFERENCE COUNT: 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI A single gene product, claudin-1 or -2, reconstitutes tight junction strands and recruits occludin in fibroblasts  
SO Journal of Cell Biology (1998), 143(2), 391-401  
CODEN: JCLBA3; ISSN: 0021-9525  
AB Three integral membrane proteins, claudin-1, -2, and occludin, are known to be components of tight junction (TJ) strands. To examine their ability to form TJ strands, their cDNAs were introduced into mouse L fibroblasts lacking TJs. Immunofluorescence microscopy revealed that both FLAG-tagged claudin-1 and -2 were highly concd. at cell contact sites as planes through a homophilic interaction. In freeze-fracture replicas of these contact sites, well-developed networks of strands were identified that were similar to TJ strand networks *in situ* and were specifically labeled with anti-FLAG mAb. In glutaraldehyde-fixed samples, claudin-1-induced strands were largely assoc'd. with the protoplasmic (P) face as mostly continuous structures, whereas claudin-2-induced strands were discontinuous at the P face with complementary grooves at the extracellular (E) face which were occupied by chains of particles. Although occludin was also concd. at cell contact sites as dots through its homophilic interaction, freeze-fracture replicas identified only a small no. of short strands that were labeled with anti-occludin mAb. However, when occludin was cotransfected with claudin-1, it was concd. at cell contact sites as planes to be incorporated into well-developed claudin-1-based strands. These findings suggested that claudin-1 and -2 are mainly responsible for TJ strand formation and that occludin is an accessory protein in some function of TJ strands.

ST claudin 1 2 occludin tight junction fibroblast  
IT Proteins, specific or class  
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
(claudin-1; single gene product (claudin-1 or -2)  
reconstitutes tight junction strands and recruits occludin in fibroblasts)

IT Proteins, specific or class  
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
(claudin-2; single gene product (claudin-1 or -2)  
reconstitutes tight junction strands and recruits occludin in fibroblasts)

IT Proteins, specific or class

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);  
BIOL (biological study); CCCU (Occurrence)  
(occludin; single gene product (claudin-1 or -2)  
reconstitutes tight junction strands and recruits occludin in  
fibroblasts)  
IT Cell junction  
(tight junction; single gene product (claudin-1 or -2)  
reconstitutes tight junction strands and recruits occludin in  
fibroblasts)

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 4  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-738408 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:106495  
TITLE: Tight junction proteins I  
AUTHOR(S): Citi, Sandra; Cordononsi, Michelangelo  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular Biology, University of Geneva,  
Geneva, Switz.  
SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (1998),  
1448(1), 1-11  
CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002  
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review  
LANGUAGE: English  
AB A review, with apprx.113 refs., on recent advances in the identification  
and characterization of TJ proteins.  
REFERENCE COUNT: 113 THERE ARE 113 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR  
THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE  
FORMAT  
SO Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (1998), 1448(1), 1-11  
CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002  
ST review tight junction protein occludin claudin  
IT Proteins, specific or class  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Bio